

Applications of dust research in solar energy technologies

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Knowledge for Tomorrow



Outline

- Solar technologies
- Effects of dust on solar plants
 - Soiling
 - Degradation & abrasion
 - Attenuation of radiation
 - Circumsolar radiation



Photovoltaics

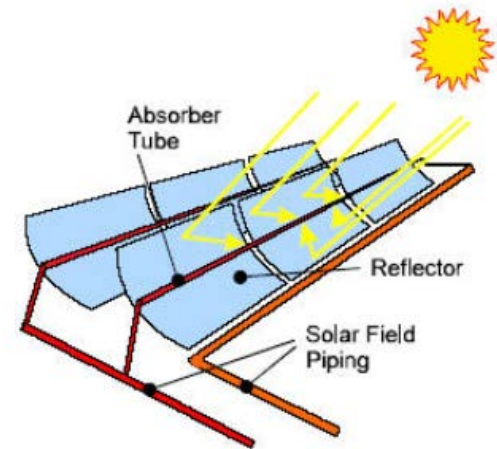
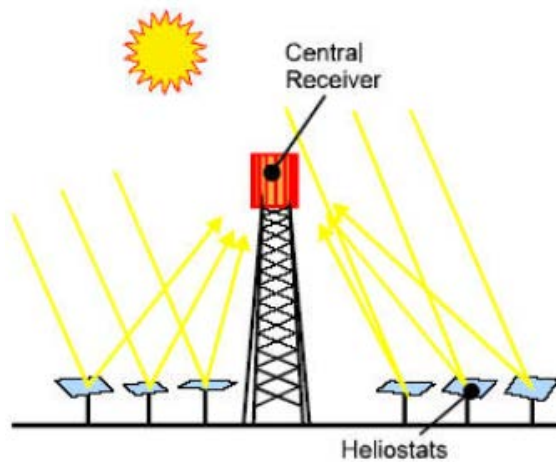
- Semiconductor material generates electricity
- Incoming light from hemisphere above surface utilized
- Storage using batteries



Image: Greenwish Partners Inc.



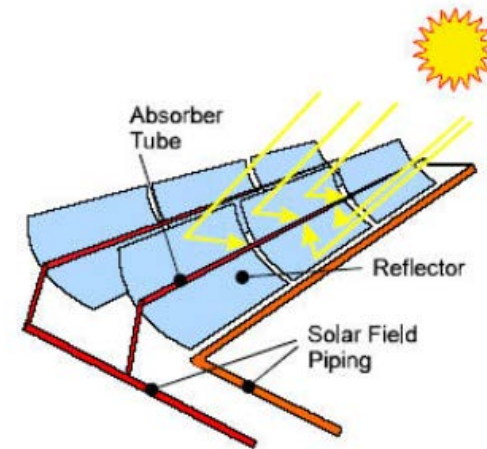
Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)



Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)



- Concentration of direct sunlight with mirrors to achieve high temperatures
- Provision of electricity (turbine cycle), process heat, desalination
- CSP uses only direct component of solar irradiation
- Cost effective thermal storage option



Effects of dust on solar plants

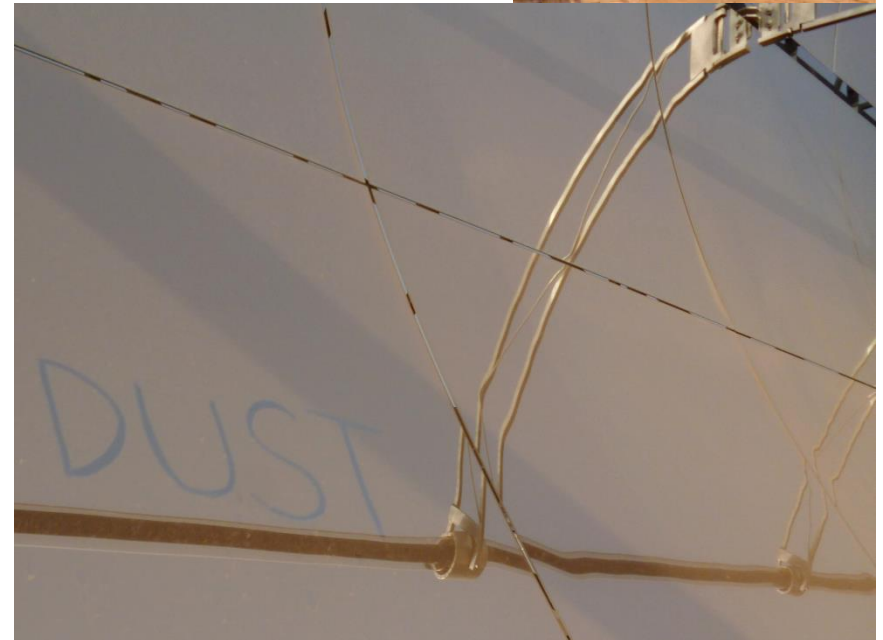
- Soiling of solar collectors
- Degradation and abrasion of solar collectors
- Attenuation of radiation
- Circumsolar radiation



Soiling

- Microscopic particles such as mineral dust, pollen & anthropogenic pollutants accumulate over time on optical solar materials
- Effect: Efficiency reduction
- Action: Cleaning effort and costs vs loss of revenues;
- Relevant in operation, yield analysis and site selection, local water distribution

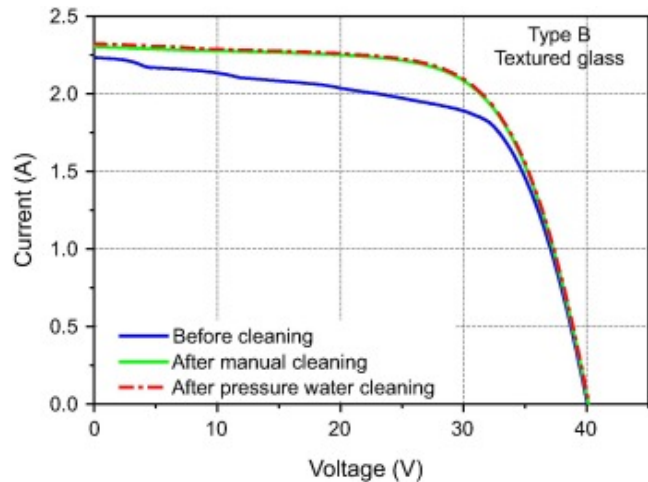
Image: Abengoa Solar



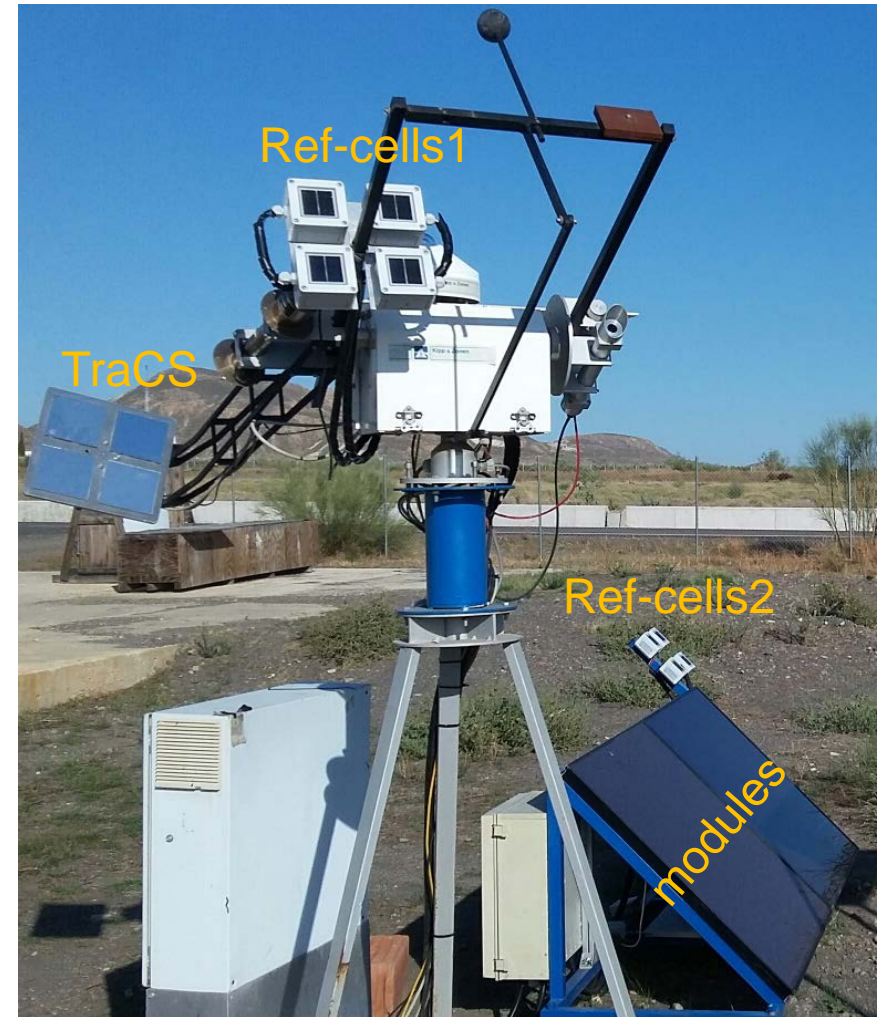
Measurement of soiling

PV

- Short circuit current or IV-curve of sample cells / modules
- Cleanliness = $I_{SC,soiled} / I_{SC, clean}$
- Measurement:
 - Reference cell I_{SC}
 - Modules with IV-curve-tracer



J. Lopez-Garcia, A. Pozza, T. Sample, Long-term soiling of silicon PV modules in a moderate subtropical climate, Solar Energy, 2016

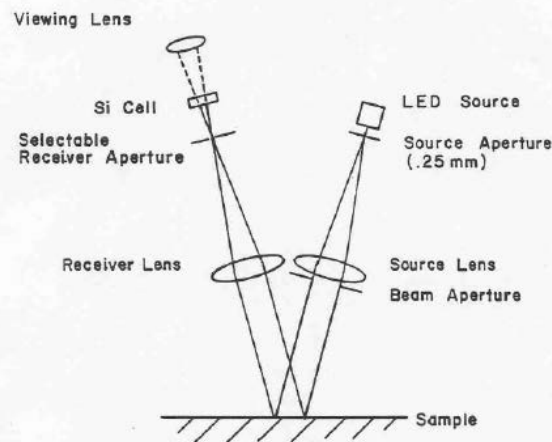
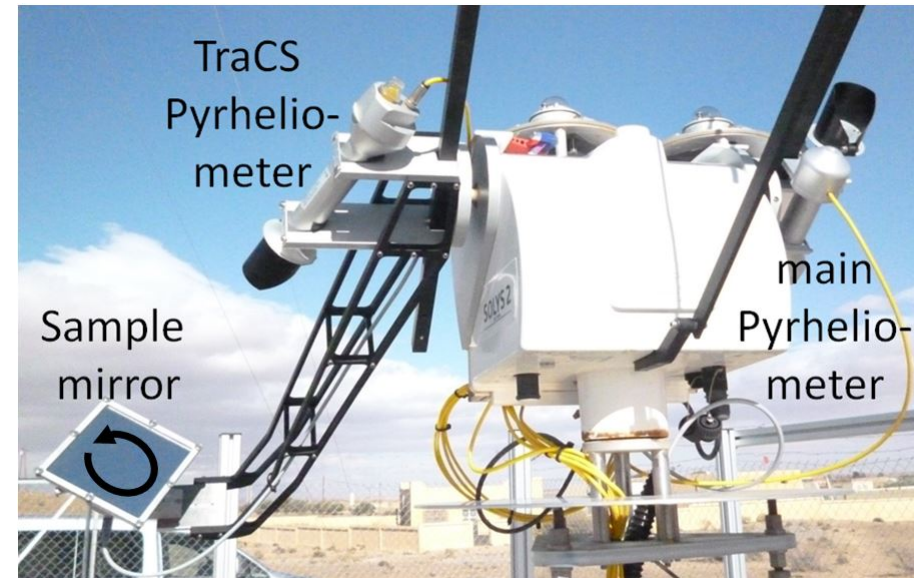


DLR measurement setup at PSA

Measurement of soiling

CSP

- Solar weighted specular reflectance ρ
- Cleanliness = $\rho_{\text{soiled}} / \rho_{\text{clean}}$
- Measurement:
 - TraCS
 - Handheld devices

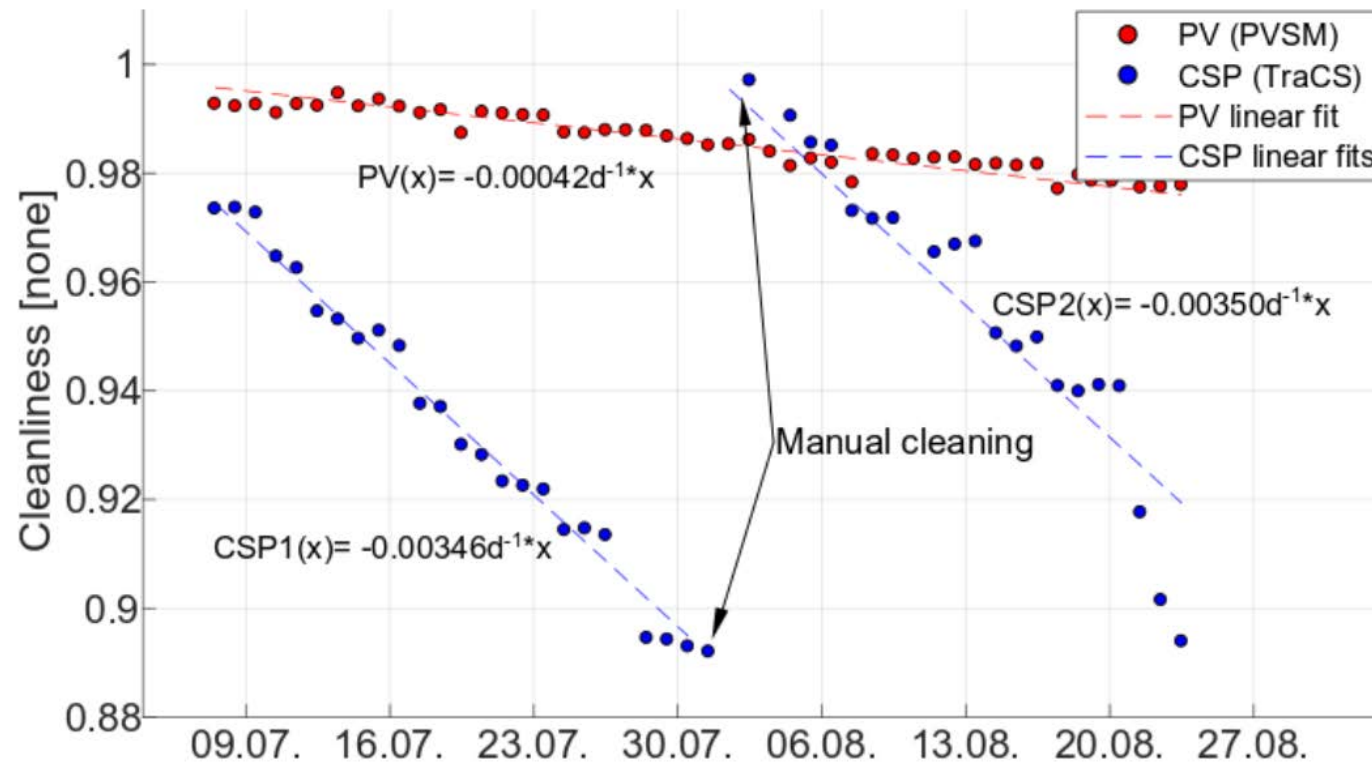


Wolfertstetter, F., Pottler, K., Alami, A., Mezrhah, A., & Pitz-Paal, R. (2012). A novel method for automatic real-time monitoring of mirror soiling rates. SolarPACES 2012.

A. Fernández-García, F. Sutter, L. Martínez-Arcos, C. Sansom, F. Wolfertstetter, C. Delord, Equipment and methods for measuring reflectance of concentrating solar reflector materials, Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells, Volume 167, 2017

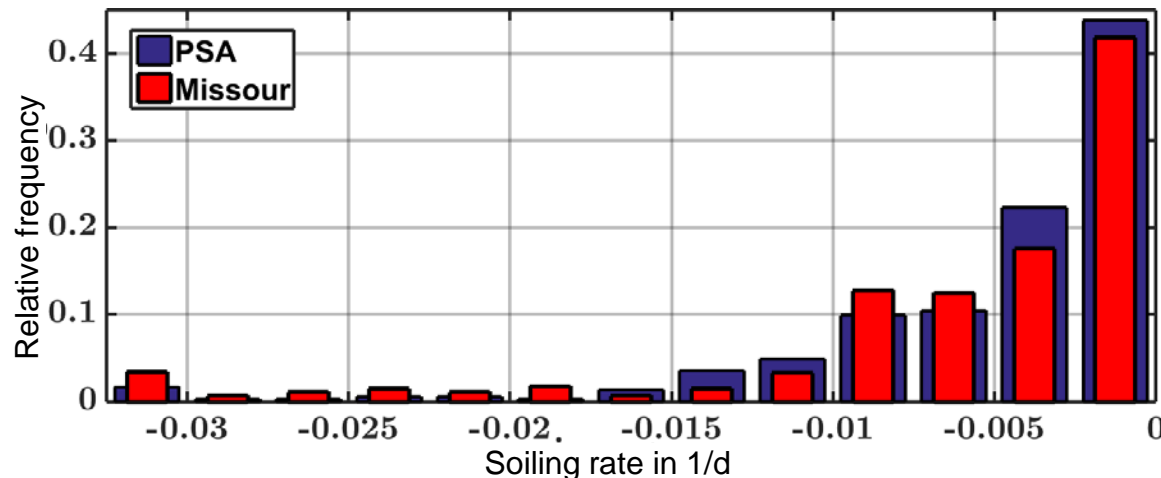
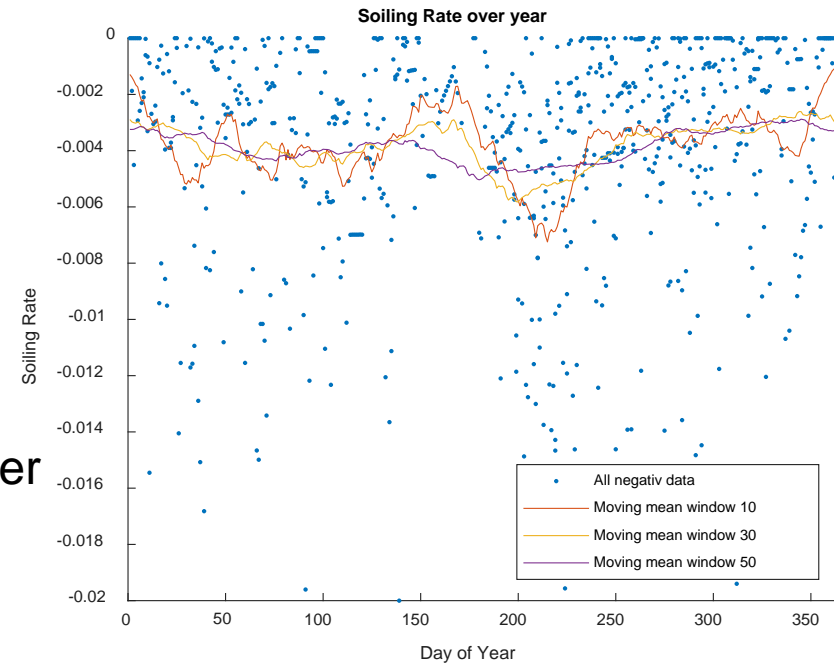
Soiling

- CSP is affected by soiling 8-9 times more than PV



Soiling rate

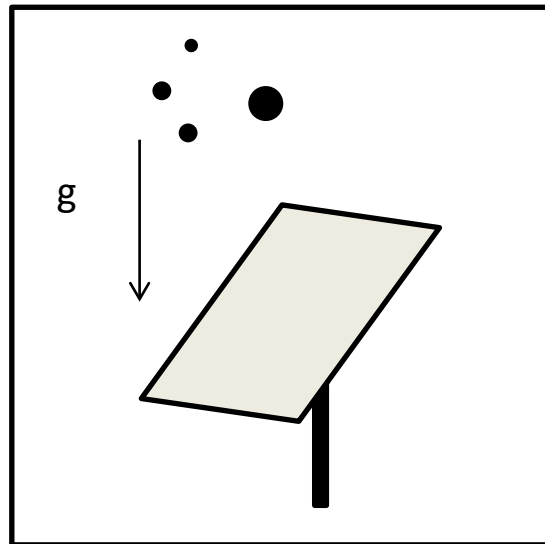
- Soiling rate = reduction of cleanliness over time
- Soiling rate is dependent on time and location
- Not (yet) a standard measurement parameter
- Little information available in target regions for solar projects



Soiling model

Aim: predict soiling rate on solar mirrors from other weather data.
Test and validate with measurement data

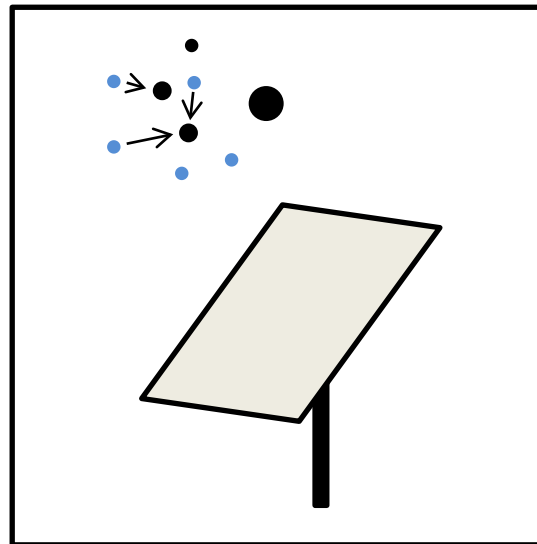
Sedimentation



➤ Gravitation

$$v_{S,p} = \frac{g d_p^2 (\rho_{Aerosol} - \rho_{Luft})}{18 \eta_{Luft}}$$

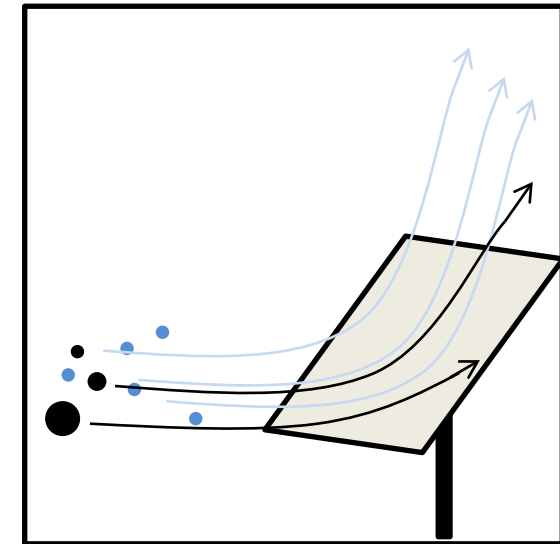
Brownian motion



➤ Thermal motion

$$v_B = a_{Brown} u_{Wind} \left(\frac{\nu_{Luft}}{D_B} \right)^{-\gamma}$$

Impaction



➤ Air stream/wind

$$v_{Im} = a_{Im} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{Ausrichtung} u_{Wind}}{1 + \exp(-f_{Im} \cdot (St - 1))}$$

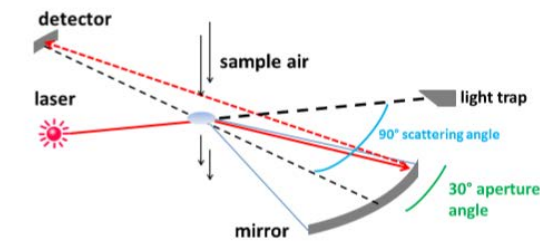
Also considered:

Rebound, resuspension, rain washing, cementation, mirror/panel orientation

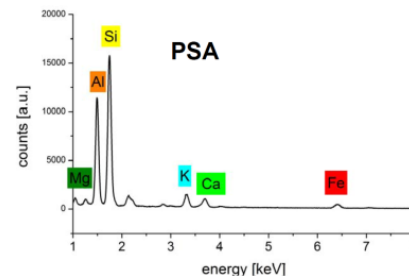


Soiling model: input data

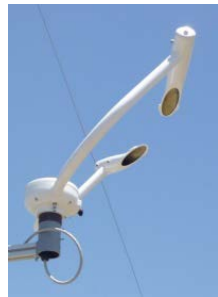
- Model is trained with a long term measurement dataset from PSA containing:
 - Aerosol particle number concentration from $0.25\ \mu\text{m}$ - $30\ \mu\text{m}$
 - Wind, relative Humidity, rain, irradiance, dew, temperature, atmospheric pressure, etc.



Optical particle counter



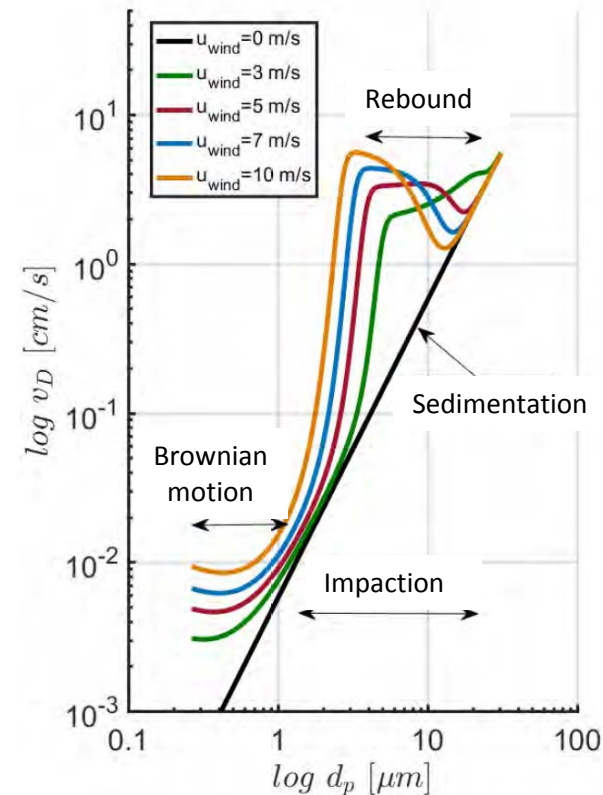
Soil properties



Flysand



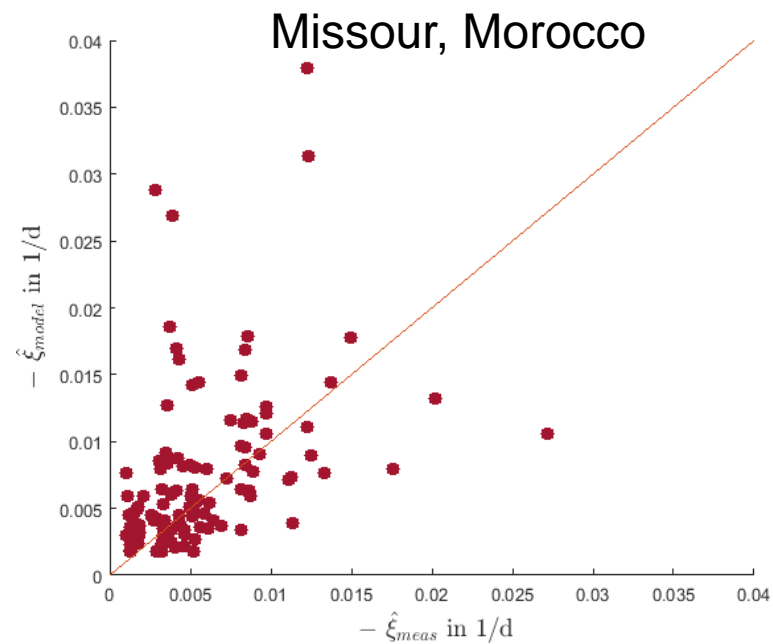
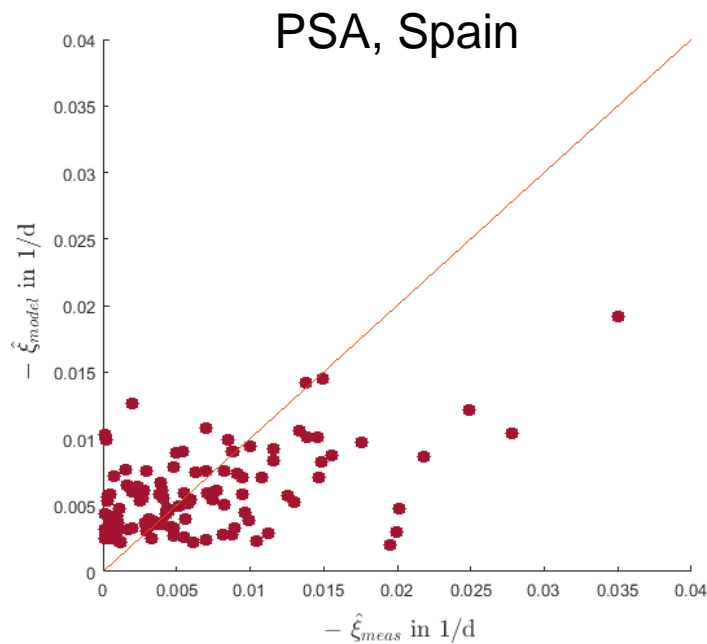
3D Wind, rain, temperature



Soiling model performance

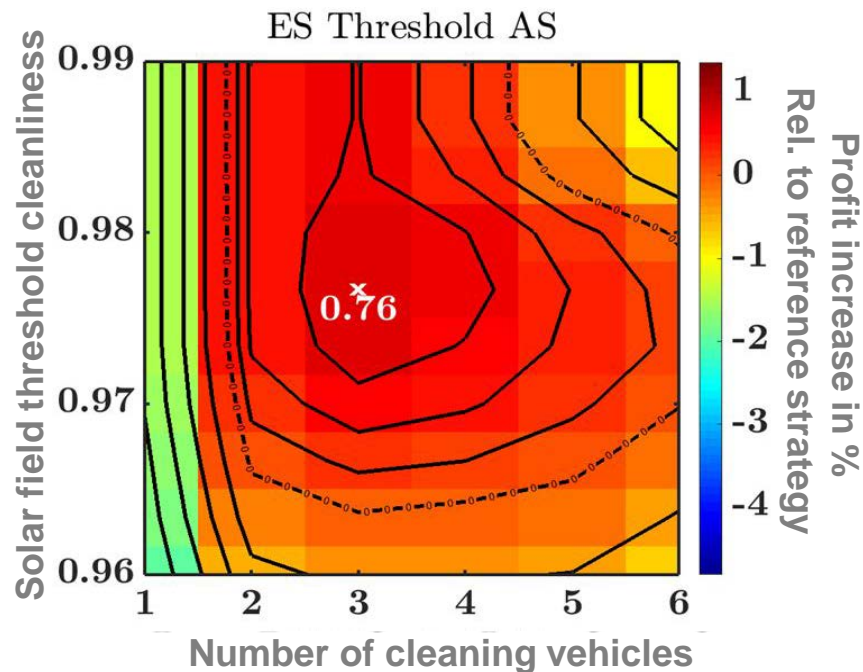
- Model validated for two sites
- RMSE = 2 x soiling rate measurement accuracy
- Bias = 0.5 x soiling rate measurement accuracy

	Bias (\cdot %/d)	RMSE (%/d)
PSA Training Set	0.08	0.43
PSA Test Set	0.11	0.44
Missour	0.09	0.46



Soiling model and cleaning optimization

- Trade-off between **cleaning cost** minimization and **revenue** maximization
- **Time resolved soiling rate** information improves cleaning scheduling
- Adaptation of cleaning intensity on cleanliness **increases profit** significantly
- **Soiling forecast** could further increase profit during operation: planned within recently started SOLWATT H2020 project in collaboration with BSC



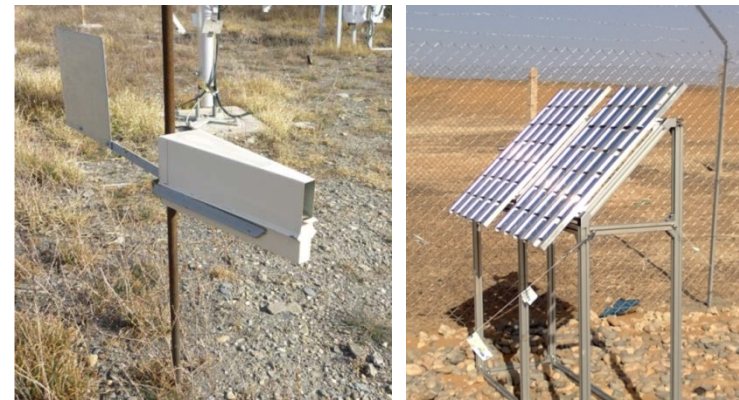
Effects of dust on solar plants

- Soiling of solar collectors
- **Degradation and abrasion of solar collectors**
- Attenuation of radiation
- Circumsolar radiation

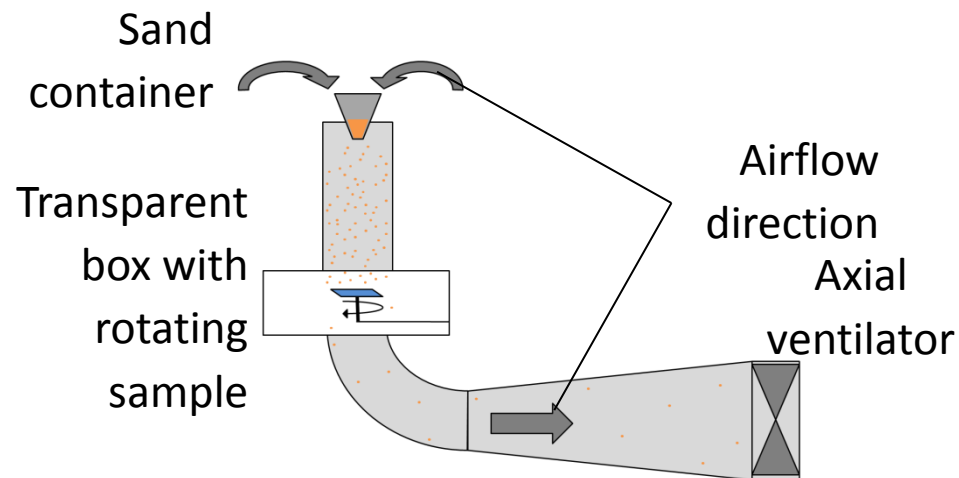


Abrasion due to dust storms

- Permanent damage to optical surfaces
- Analysis of meteorological data (wind, humidity, etc.) and flying sand concentration measurements at desert sites, co-located with mirror/PV exposure
- Objectives:
 - Determine degradation rate at different sites
 - Determine test parameters for realistic accelerated ageing tests in dust storm simulation chambers

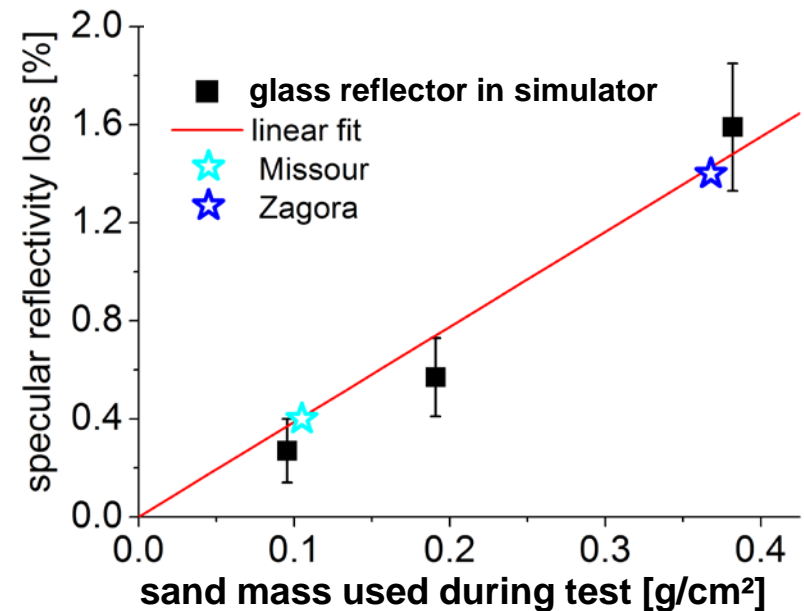


BSNE sand trap; Mirror exposure rack



Determination of dust storm chamber test parameters

- Particle counter measurements from Missouri and Zagora
 - Grimm: optical, 1min resolution, 31 size channels (both sites)
 - HVS: gravimetric (ASTM D4096-91) (>10h resolution) (Zagora)
- Reflectivity loss from mirror samples measured
- Impacting particle mass related to reflectivity loss found in the field
 - Reproduction in dust storm chamber

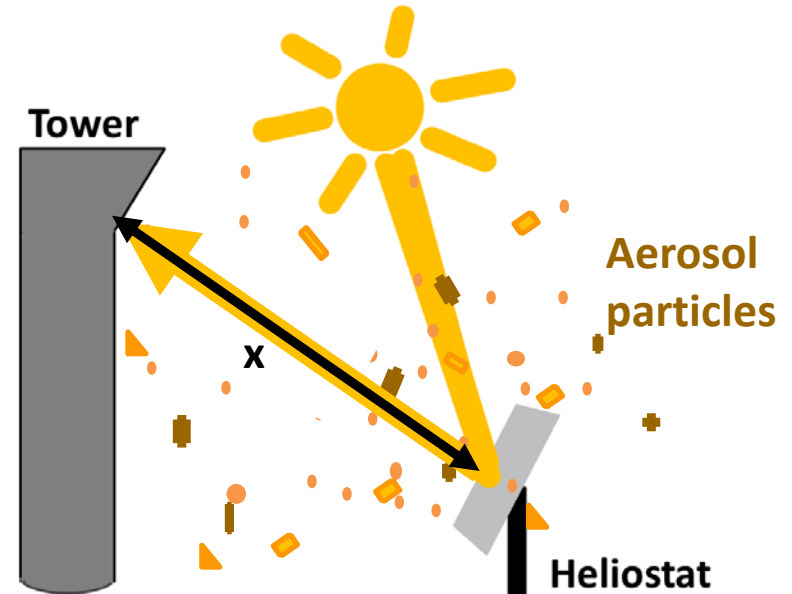


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Attenuation of radiation



- Solar radiation is lost due to aerosol extinction
 - on the way to the solar collectors
 - on the way from the heliostats to the receiver
- Atmospheric extinction of solar radiation between heliostat and receiver in solar tower plants can vary strongly with site and time

- Important parameter: transmittance dependent on slant range $x \rightarrow$

$$T_x = \frac{DNI_{rec}}{DNI_{helio}} = e^{-\beta_{ext} \cdot x}$$

extinction coefficient

Lambert-Beer-Bouguer law

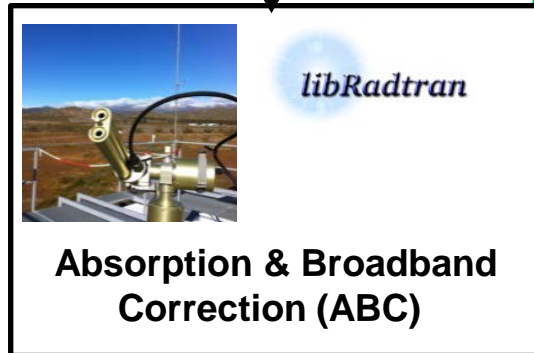
- This effect reduces the plant yield and cannot be neglected



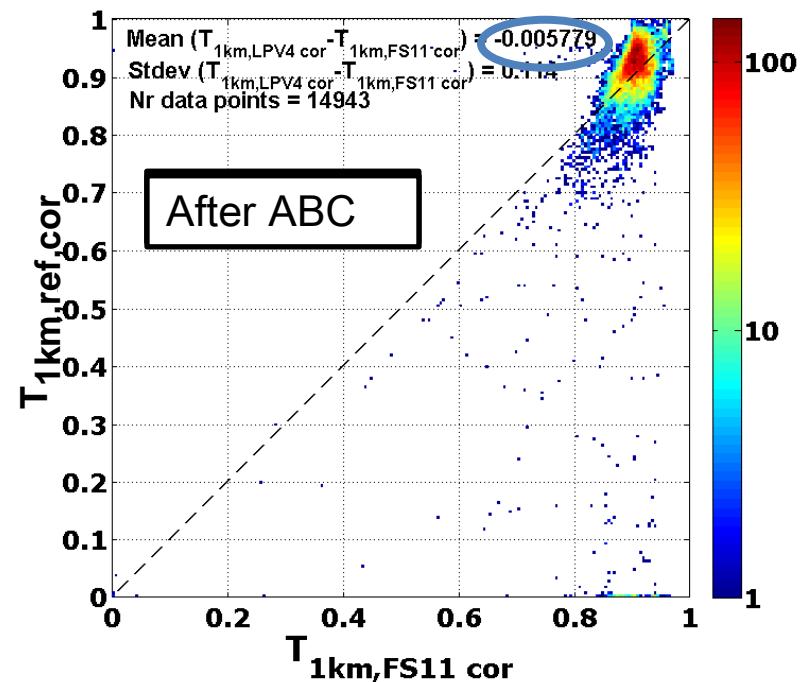
Beam attenuation in CSP tower plants

Extinction of Solar Radiation

- Different methods to determine the atmospheric extinction:
 - Usage of commercially available instruments like e.g. scatterometer
 - Development of transmittance model based on DNI measurements



**ABC required
to obtain
correct
broadband
transmittance**



Transmittance model based on DNI measurements

Compare clear sky DNI measurement

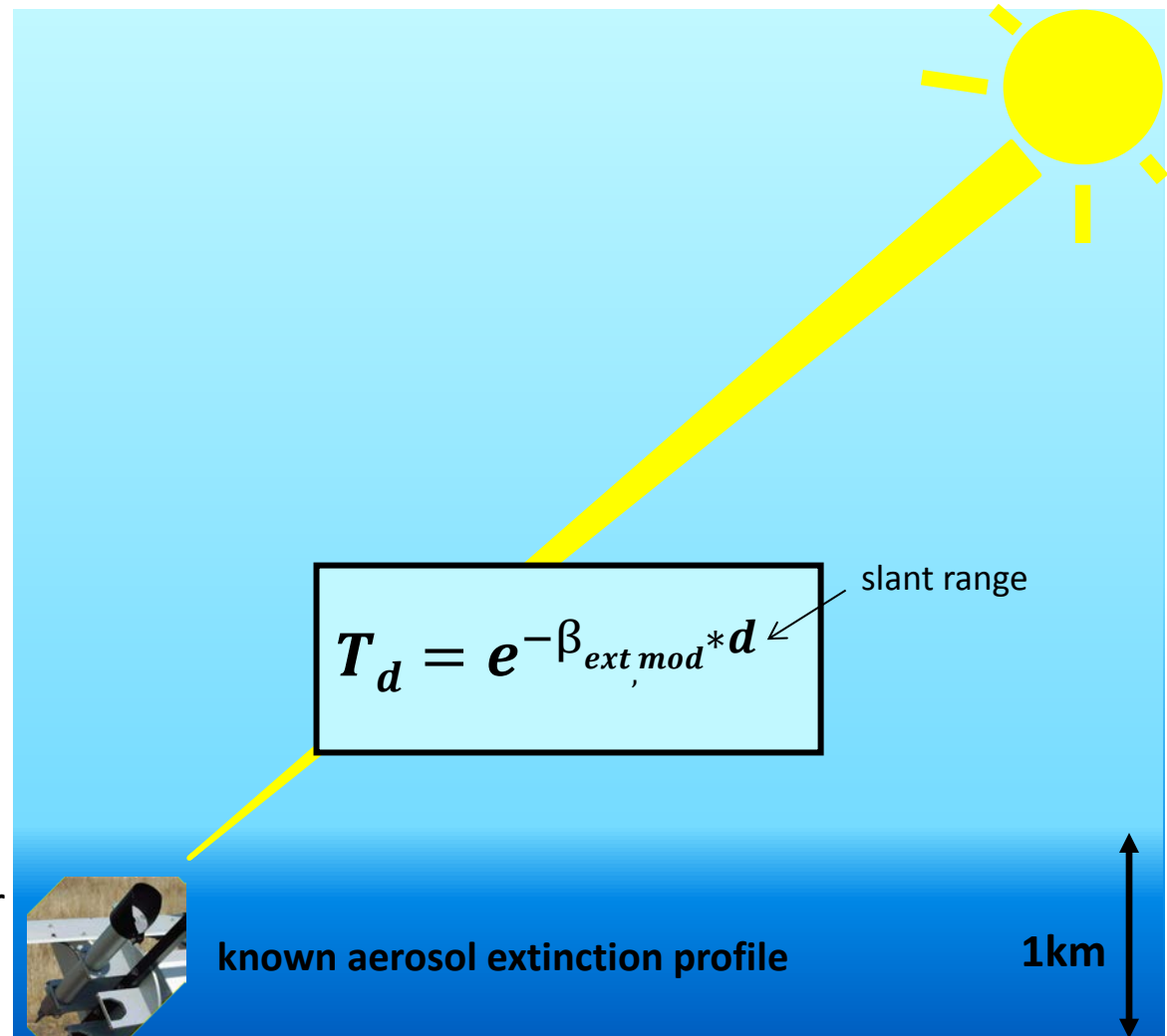
To clear sky DNI for one fixed atmosphere without aerosol

→ Estimate of AOD

Assume that aerosol height profile is known

→ Determine extinction coefficient close to ground

→ Validation satisfying for three sites in Spain & Morocco ($T_{1\text{km}} \sim 0.85$)
 → Bias of -0.02 to 0.013 assuming constant profile in the 1st km over ground

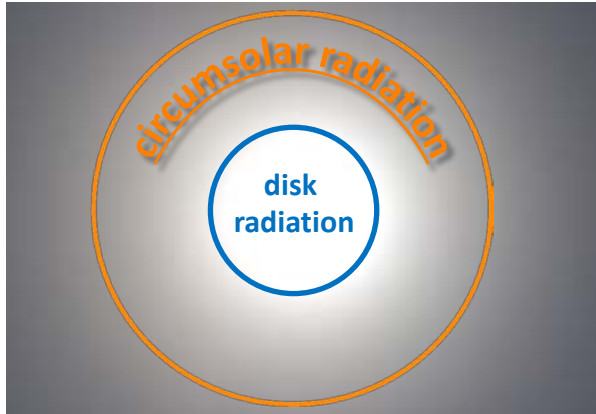


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Circumsolar Radiation

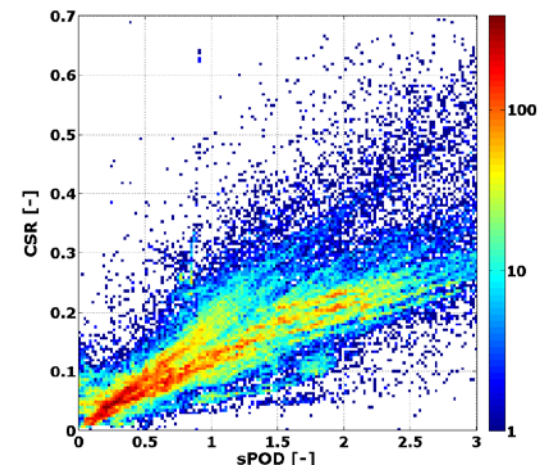
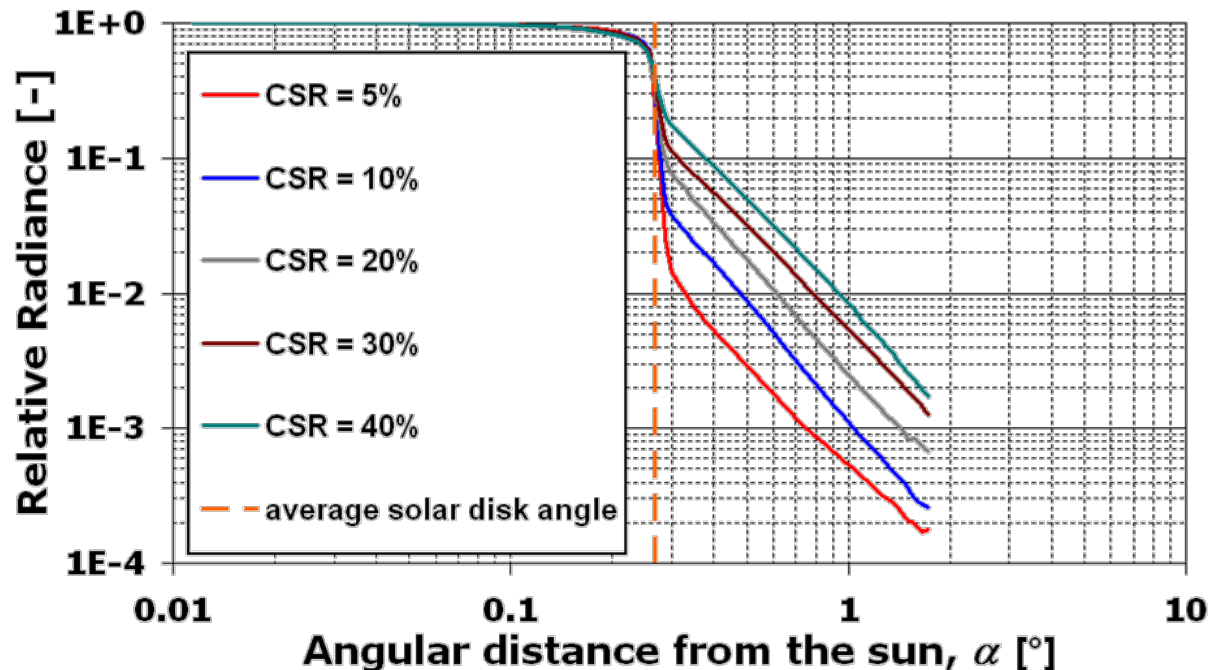


- Circumsolar radiation is forward scattered solar radiation
- **Concentrating collectors use:**
nearly the complete disk radiation
+
a smaller fraction of the circumsolar radiation



Circumsolar radiation – measurement and modelling

- Circumsolar radiation described by **sunshape** & the circumsolar contribution to DNI
- **Measurement options**
 - SFERA system: SAM (Sun & Aureole Measurement), sun photometer + software
 - Results: sunshapes, circumsolar contribution to DNI
 - additional determination of aerosol & cloud properties
 - 2 pyrheliometers with different apertures
 - RSI based measurement
- **Models** based on aerosol and cloud information



enerMENA network Operational since 2010 -2013

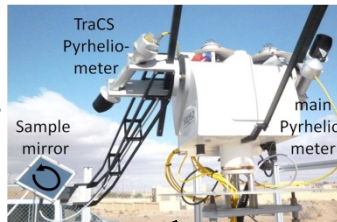
12 meteorological measurement stations (solar irradiance, temperature, pressure, relative humidity, wind, etc...)



Scatterometer
FS11 from
Vaisala



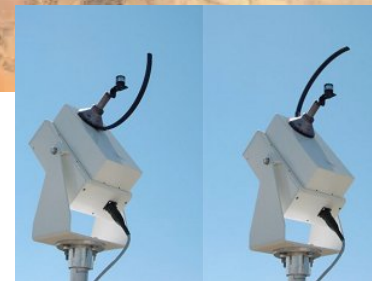
Grimm
EDM164
Particle
counter



TraCS for
mirror
soiling



HVS-TSP16 from
MCZ: gravimetric
measurement
principle



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http://www.dlr.de/sf/en/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-10224/17488_read-44933/



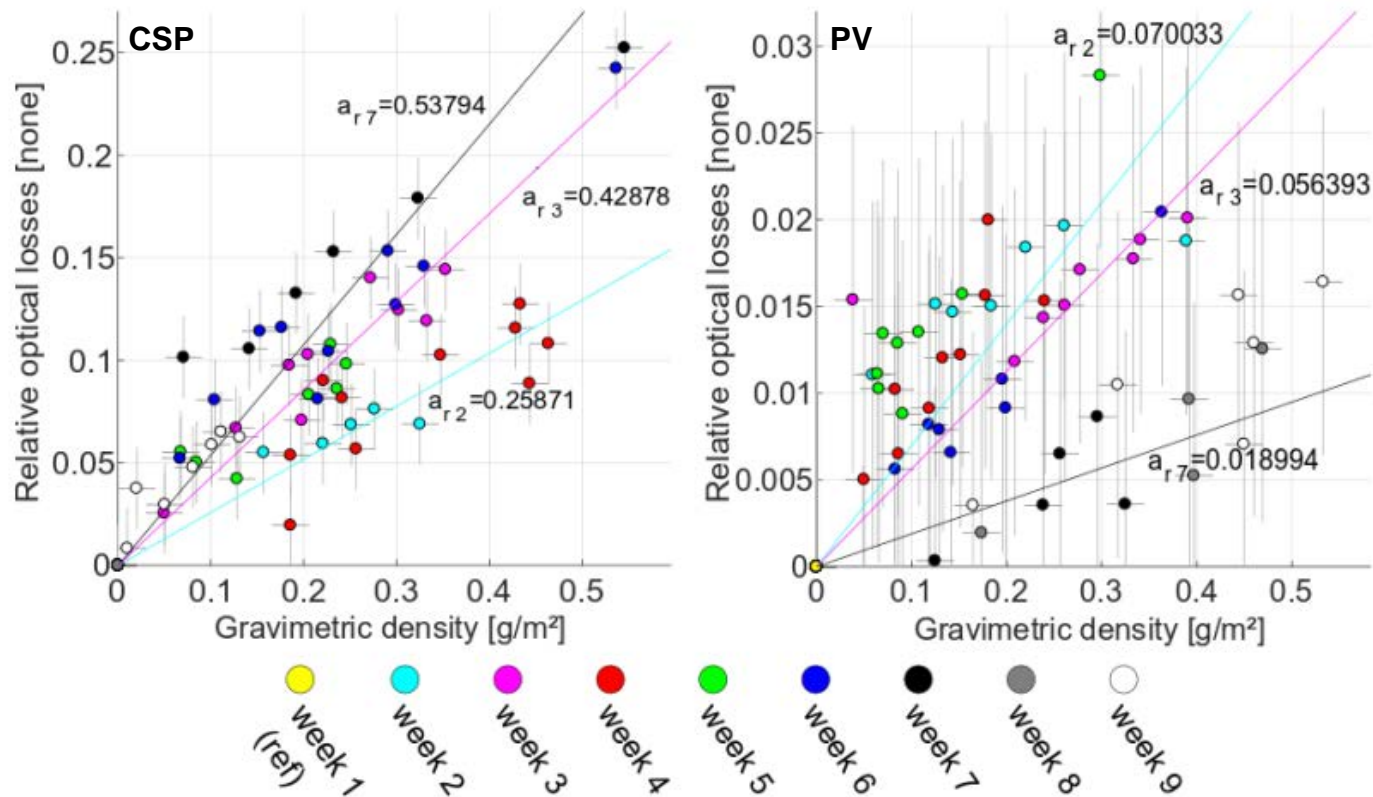
Aerosol related measurements at PSA

- Ceilometer
- CIMEL Sun Photometer
- Spectral irradiance in minute time resolution
- Tiltable Raymetrics LIDAR



Composition makes a difference

- Different sampling periods show different mass/optical loss ratios due to different particle size distribution and composition



Soiling forecast

- The soiling model will be integrated to BSC's MONARCH atmospheric dust transport model for an operational forecast
- A soiling map can be created from reanalysis with integrated model

Within recently started SOLWATT H2020 project

